

Newport Mercury

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The Newport Mercury

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.,
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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1854, and is now in its one hundred and forty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and has been published continuously since its first issue. It is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. Its circulation is about 1,000 copies per day. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per year in advance. Single copies are sold at 5 cents. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per year in advance. Single copies are sold at 5 cents. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per year in advance. Single copies are sold at 5 cents.

Local Matters.

Fifty Years' Growth.

There are periods when it is beneficial for a community to look back over its history and see the growth that has taken place. Fifty years ago Newport was considered a prosperous and flourishing city and at that time, 1849, the valuation of the town was \$2,720,000 real estate and \$1,892,000 personal estate. The rate of taxation was thirty-four cents on each one hundred dollars, making the total tax assessed in 1849, \$10,000 and the total number of taxpayers one thousand two hundred and sixty. The largest taxpayer was Edward King, who was taxed for \$80,000 real and \$170,000 personal, paying \$630.00 to the city's treasury. The next largest amount was paid by Stephen T. Northam and was \$170.81. John G. Weaver's tax of \$172.04 came next and included the tax on the Ocean House property. The Codrington Manufacturing Co. paid \$170.00, Perry Manufacturing Co., \$153.00; Seth Bateson, \$141.10; Richard C. Derby, \$129.80; Benjamin Finch, \$129.41; Samuel Allen, \$112.80; John H. Gilliat, \$108.80; Sarah Bailey, \$108.03; Sanford Bell, \$108.03; Henry Bull, \$108.03; Corbally, \$102.00 each, and the estate of Nathaniel Ruggles, deceased, \$100.81. These seventeen, the sum total of whose taxes amounted to \$2,676.12, constituted the largest taxpayers on the list and were the only ones whose tax amounted to more than one hundred dollars.

What a different showing the tax list of 1899 will make! The tax assessors are now preparing the list and it will be impossible to state exactly what the city's income will be from this source this year, but some idea can be obtained from that of last year, sufficient at least to show a marvelous growth. The real estate valuation of \$2,720,000 in 1849 has increased to \$30,952,000 in 1898, while the personal property has increased to \$8,581,600, making the total valuation \$39,533,600, more than eight times the valuation fifty years ago. The rate of taxation has increased from thirty-four cents to one dollar on a hundred dollars, and total amount raised from \$10,000 to \$375,176. The number of taxpayers has increased to more than five thousand.

The seventeen largest taxpayers in 1898 contributed \$71,338 towards the city's funds, and the taxes of but four of them were each less than the total amount paid by the seventeen largest taxpayers in 1849. The largest amount paid last year was \$8,890 paid by Cornelius Vandervelt, \$8,220 by John Carter Brown, deceased, \$3,000 by Alva E. Belmont, \$2,965 by Ogden Goette, deceased, \$2,377 by George Peabody Wetmore, \$4,173 by Robert Goette, \$3,811 by Josephine Brooks, \$3,811 by F. W. Vandervelt, \$3,121 by J. J. Van Allen, \$3,106 by Alexander Agassiz, \$3,072 by Mary A. King, \$2,741 by Margaret Ives Gamwell, \$2,741 by George T. Gerry, \$2,700, J. N. A. Griswold \$2,460, Perry Belmont \$2,358, George H. Norman \$2,143, Catherine L. Kernochan \$2,080.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

DeBols and Eldridge, J. H. & S. M. T. L. M.—Edward G. Hayward, D. M.—William G. Ward, Jr., P. O. of W.—James S. Bamford, Treasurer—John H. Gilliat, Recorder—John H. Gilliat, O. of G.—Thomas G. Gray, O. of G.—Joseph Gibson, Secretary—James H. Condit, Sentinel—J. G. G. Spilger.

The officers elect were installed by T. I. Charles B. Macomber, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Rhode Island.

The "telephone girl" in the window of Barney's Music Store is the recipient of much flattering attention. It is hoped that her head will not be turned by flattery.

Mr. L. B. Bergman was the winner of the second prize in the pool tournament at the Business Men's Association.

Miss M. L. Sampson, who has been very sick, was able to be out for the first time on Thursday.

The State's Records.

Mr. K. Hammett Tilley, State Record Commissioner, has presented his second annual report to the General Assembly. In this report are found a number of very valuable suggestions and much information which is of interest to the general public, both within the limits of our state and outside those bounds as well.

The report calls attention to the fact that not only has an increased interest in the public records become manifest during the past year owing to the efforts of the Commissioner, but he has been able to accomplish considerable in the way of obtaining information to complete a detailed report of the number, kind and condition of the various public records in the custody and under the control of the state, city and town officers and of parish and church records.

"It is certainly unexplainable," says the report, "why the public records should have remained so long neglected. The town clerks, now that a way has been found, seem anxious to do all they can to prevent the records in their custody from suffering from further decay, and many of them have asked for appropriations for this work. Wherever this work has been commenced it has been appreciated by the people and there has been no trouble in obtaining a second appropriation to complete it."

The report again urges the advisability of lengthening the term of service of the city, town and court clerks, claiming that this year is not sufficient time for those officials to become familiar enough with the duties of their office to affect it advantageously, the uncertainty connected with their tenure of office discouraging them from attempting anything in the way of reform.

Much of the Commissioner's time has been occupied in investigating records and in corresponding concerning them. Attention is also called to the fact that upon the completion of the new State House same legislation will be necessary to provide for the removal of the records and documents from the old building to the new, and the recommendation is made that an Archives division be established, as by this means not only would the public papers and records be preserved in a most effective and at the same time always accessible manner, but many papers now in private hands would be placed in public custody if the owners were certain that they would be properly preserved and made available. The State Library, too, should not be allowed to encroach any longer on the time and attention of the Secretary of State, as it is believed that the duties of his office as secretary are sufficient to occupy all his time. In the Archives division, too, which the Commissioner deems an absolutely necessary, could be placed the accumulation of court papers, which are now crowding all the space available for the several district courts and in many cases have been removed to loose-leaf folders to make way for documents of more recent date. The court documents include original deeds, wills, plats, depositions, etc., many of which were never entered on the town books and the loss of which would be irreparable to the state.

The importance of filing and indexing early documents and of saving, filing and indexing all the records and papers in the custody of the city and town officials was also touched upon.

The work of collecting the information necessary to complete the list of officers and soldiers of the colony and state who were engaged in the colonial wars and in the war of the Revolution, has been carried on with good success and many sources of information, both public and private, have received attention with the result that a large number of muster rolls have been obtained and much assistance rendered by people interested in seeing the work completed. From the rolls, letters, pay receipts, etc., received about 10,000 slips have been made, showing the record, as far as obtained, of many Rhode Islanders who participated in the "War of '76." These slips have been so arranged as to be available at all times, additional information being incorporated as received. There are still many rolls, which it is hoped to obtain and which will furnish valuable information. Much still remains to be done and the work is of such a character that it cannot be hurried.

In a previous report the advisability of amending the laws regulating the recording of births, marriages, interments of marriages, and deaths and the collection of statistics relating thereto, was suggested. The law relating to marriage having been amended the report again calls attention to those referring to births and deaths. The importance of these records is obvious and the incompleteness with which they are kept is too well known to require comment. Nevertheless, there should be some law which would permit the town clerks to amend or add to records of births, marriages and deaths, without, of course, changing the original. A book for recording the errors and omissions with their authority as found would be of great value.

The Lack of Attention Paid to the Construction of Vault and Record Rooms in Public Buildings is Deplored as is also the Lighting of such Rooms by Gas.

The report states that too little attention has in the past been paid to the construction of vault and record rooms in public buildings. Every court house and town and city hall should contain fireproof vaults or rooms provided with suitable metallic cases and boxes for the safe keeping of all records, files, papers and other public documents. While a building itself may be fireproof, wooden doors, window trimmings, wooden shelving and furniture does not lessen the danger. The fireproof building of today is one whose walls, floors, stairs and structural features as a whole are capable of resisting fire. In towns where wooden buildings are used and where it is deemed not possible or advisable to erect new buildings a fireproof addition can be erected. Metallic fixtures can be furnished for vaults and record rooms already built.

Church records have occupied a part of the Commissioner's time and attention, and much information pertaining thereto has been obtained. The search for records of extinct churches, of which there are many in this state, has been carried on with good results.

The work of the Commissioner has not been confined to investigation; the records found in the several offices. Many letters have been received asking for information on various matters pertaining to records. State and town officials have forwarded letters received by them, town clerks have requested information relating to missing records and others have asked that search be made for early records and plats that may be found later among State papers. A large number of requests have been made for certificates giving services of the Revolutionary patriots. The result of this correspondence has been rather to the advantage of the Commissioner than otherwise as it has pointed out sources of information which would have remained unknown.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

DeBols & Eldridge have rented for Mrs. F. B. Cutting and Mr. William Cutting, Jr., their villa on the corner of Bellevue Avenue and Gordon Street known as "Wee Bueh" to Mr. B. T. Proctor of New York for the coming season.

John Whipple has rented for Mrs. Hazard, her cottage on Parker Avenue to Mr. H. McK. Twombly, for next summer.

Simons Hazard has rented for Mary A. Peckham her house at No. 81 Second street or Lawrence Cornerford.

Simons Hazard has rented for Mrs. Felix Peckham the premises at the corner of Everett street and Broadway to Wm. H. Holmes and Mrs. N. C. Varr.

Simons Hazard has rented for Alexander W. Tazew his new cottage on North Newport Avenue to Thomas R. Lawton.

John Whipple has rented for James Gordon Bennett, his cottage on Catherine street, to Miss Ellen Greer, for one year.

DeBols & Eldridge have rented for Mr. George L. River his villa on the southerly side of Narragansett Avenue, known as "Rosevale" to Mrs. W. S. Ballard of Boston for the season.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the owners No. 4 Abram's Block, Bellevue Avenue to Madame L. Thurn of New York.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Bedros Karamian No. 6 store on DeBols street, Karamian Block, Bellevue Avenue, to Knudto Papa.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the directors of the Newport Casino to Harry Davis, of Chicago, store No. 4 Casino Block on Bellevue Avenue, at the entrance to the Casino.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Michael Curran and Katharine Curran, his wife, cottage No. 12 Denniston street and lot of land for the owner, Miss Kate Roylance, and cottage No. 10 Denniston street and lot of land for the owner, Miss Mary Roylance.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented No. 3 Abram's Block to Madame Mirabella, of New York.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented on lease to Michael J. Cummings and his wife, as a boarding-house, the residence at 105 Bellevue Avenue, for Henry D. DeBols.

John W. Rogers.

At a meeting of the city hall commission held Thursday evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our fellow townsman and associate, John W. Rogers, be it

Resolved, That in his death the City of Newport has lost a good citizen and a faithful representative, and the City Hall Commission and the City Hall Committee in honor, energetic and conscientious member and chairman, and

Resolved, That the members of the City Hall Commission hereby express to the family of the deceased their sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Commission and that a copy thereof be sent to the widow and family of the deceased.

Miss Edith M. Tilley has returned from a visit to friends in Brookline, Mass.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held Monday evening and there were but two absentees. This was the first meeting for two months, the February meeting being postponed on account of the storm.

The report of Trust Officer Topham contained the following:—Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 810; number found to be truants, 82; number out on account of illness, 273; number sent to public schools, 9; number sent to Catholic schools, 2. It recommended that Charles Sullivan be prosecuted as an habitual truant.

The report of Superintendent Baker constituted the principal business of the meeting. The attendance for the quarter ending January 7, 1899 was as follows:

School	Total No. enrolled	Average No. attending	Per cent. att.
Rogers High School,	243	214	88
Uxbridge School,	675	613	91
Intermediate School,	692	618	89
Primary School,	1284	1068	83
Farish School,	211	183	87
Kindergartens,			
Totals,	3885	2663	68

The total enrollment in the Town and Industrial School was 542, and the average attendance in the public schools for the four weeks ending March 10 was:—Day schools, 2,330; evening drawing school, 21; evening bookkeeping, 6. The report stated that the evening elementary schools which closed on March 10 had not been as well attended as formerly, the figures being as follows:—Enrollment—Men, 151; women, 61; total, 212. Average number belonging—Men, 60; women, 24; total, 84. Average number attending—Men, 41; women 10; total, 51. Percentage of attendance, 68. Total number of teachers, 13; average number of teachers, 11. Total expense of instruction, \$1,164.32; amount received from state, \$400.

The superintendent highly commended the results of the act requiring the city to supply free text books in the public schools. The cost of text books in 1893 was \$1,744.65 and of supplies \$2,795.10. He also referred to the work of the pupils at the semi-annual examinations, saying that these were more satisfactory than usual. The report alluded to the observance of Flag day and to the entertainment by the teachers and pupils at the Cary school for the benefit of the teacher's retirement fund.

The formation of a teacher's association was touched upon and commended. The report of the census enumerators was included in that of the superintendent and showed a total of 2,533 attending the public schools, 1,123 Catholic, 64 select, 630 not attending any school, and 12 at the reform school. Mr. Baker made a brief comment upon this report and said that he had not had time to compare it with his records.

Communications were received from the president of the State Agricultural School asking permission to use the room occupied by the school committee to hold examinations, and from the teachers of the Calvert school asking permission to use the school for an entertainment for the benefit of the teacher's retirement fund. These requests were later granted.

The committee on text books recommended the adoption of a text book by S. E. Forman, and the recommendation was adopted.

Dr. Bradley presented a newspaper account of a meeting of the Harvard Teacher's Association and it was referred to the special committee on the revision of studies.

Unity Club.

Last Tuesday evening one of the regular study meetings of this organization took place at the Channing Parlor on Pelham street. A lecture was given, partly written and partly oral, by Dr. C. A. Brackett, entitled, "Beauty and Happiness." The lecture was an excellent one, abounding in language and admirable in tone. It dwelt on one aspect of beauty only—namely that which exists in all the outward manifestations of nature, and it drew from the various chapters of that ever open book many lessons of an elevating and inspiring character. It did not touch on the abstract elements of beauty or happiness. The meeting was but sparsely attended, there being less than thirty-five ladies and gentlemen present. Such a well written and well delivered address certainly deserved a much larger audience out of a membership of 240 persons. The poor attendance led the chairman, Dr. Fred A. Bradley, again to lament, as he had done on previous occasions, on the growing apathy of the members as shown by their neglecting all the literary meetings, and only coming out in numbers when there is a dramatic representation, or music, or particularly when refreshments are served.

The Whitfield Tack Company this week made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

PORTSMOUTH COAL MINES.

The New Company Will Have Its Plant in Operation Within Two Weeks—Description of the Process.

In an issue of the MERCURY during last November the public was informed that a new company had secured the Portsmouth coal mines and proposed to work them. Shortly afterward the new building, which was nearly completed, was destroyed during the blizzard and the work was consequently delayed. Now, however, the preliminary work is about finished and the company expects to put Rhode Island coal on the market within two weeks.

In the past coal from this locality has been found to be unobtainable except by smelting. The compressed Coal Company of New England propose to produce a coal which can be used for any purpose desired. This is done by compressing, artificially the necessary components that nature omitted, and it appears to be a simple process when the general plan has been described.

Rhode Island coal naturally contains no oil or gas, and the new company has perfected a process by which this imperfection may be remedied, so that the coal will burn freely in a stove, furnace or open grate. The coal after being subjected to this process has been given a thorough trial for three years by private parties and the results are said to be excellent. It is one of the claims of the company that this prepared coal can be sold on the open market cheaper than any coal now in use. They also say there are no cinders nor waste in burning, that it will ignite easier, throw out more heat and require less care. From samples of the coal and ashes seen at the works these appear to be reasonable contentions. It will be of value to Rhode Islanders if their claims are realized.

A new building 100x60 feet on the ground and 63 feet high has been erected at the side of the main shaft of the mine. Pumps will shortly be installed and the mine prepared for working, but in the meantime the old discarded coal dust, the refuse of previous mining operations, will be converted into free burning coal. From the old dump cars carry the material into the second floor of the compressor building where it is dumped into a vat leading to the crusher where all lumps are reduced. Thence it is hoisted in a conveyor nearly to the roof and turned into a vat leading to the first mixer, which has a capacity of 1800 lbs. When this receptacle is filled an operator moves a lever to check the supply and at the same time admits a quantity of pitch, made from coal tar, from a neighboring tank. The coal and pitch are then thoroughly stirred by a shaft with fanlike arms which is fitted in the interior of the mixer. The contents are then projected through a second and a third mixer, located one below the other. From the last it is forced, by the same principle as that of a screw propeller of a steamboat, into a vat leading to the compressor. This is made up of two powerful steel cylinders, 4 feet long and 2 feet thick, revolving on their own axis in opposite directions and the surface of each containing 1000 elliptical depressions. These depressions fit together exactly and as they meet compress the coal into a compact mass about the shape and size of an egg. This compressor has a pressure of 5000 lbs. to the square inch. This is the last step in the process and on conveyors to the large bins ready for delivery.

The power for this large plant is furnished by an upright marine engine of 300 horse power. A secondary engine furnishes the power for drawing the cars from the dump into the building. From the time the coal is loaded into the cars until it is transferred in finished form to the storage bins it is not touched by hand. Not over seven or eight men will be employed in this building although the output is expected to be between 400 and 500 tons per week.

As stated above the company expects to start the plant by the 27th of March. The product will be sold to the dealers, the company making no attempt at retailing but they propose to sell cheaply enough so that the dealers can supply the public at lower prices than they pay for other coal. All of this coal will be sent out to the dealers in bags and will be retailed in the manner.

Mr. R. B. Metcalf of Providence is the gentleman who discovered that this process is applicable to Rhode Island coal. The same process is in use more or less extensively in England and other foreign countries but it remained for Mr. Metcalf to apply it in this locality.

The Republicans of Portsmouth had a narrow escape on Thursday. The law requires that the nomination papers for senator and representative be filed with the Secretary of State in Providence before midnight on Thursday. At 7 p. m. that day the Portsmouth ticket had not been heard from. Secretary of State Bennett telegraphed Congressman Bull. He immediately sent George A. Wilcox to Portsmouth to find out the trouble. The papers were found and a man started for Providence with them where he arrived just on the stroke of midnight.

City Council.

A special meeting of the city council was held Thursday evening to receive a report from the city hall commission and to authorize the committee on streets and highways to award contracts for the construction of the Van Zandt avenue bridge.

The report of the city hall commission stated that the commission had advertised for bids for building, wiring, piping, plumbing and ventilating, but that the bids received had been in excess of the amount available and had all been rejected. The architect had been instructed to revise his plans so that the building could be built within the appropriation and authority was requested to again advertise for bids, this time to include construction of brick, limestone, sandstone and granite. The report also referred to offers of granite, free of cost, from Mr. Horatio G. Wood and from Horace Vues of Westerly.

After some discussion, in which it was said that the architect had secured the commission that the building could be built for \$80,000, the authority to advertise for bids was granted as requested.

The committee on streets and highways reported recommending that the contracts for the Van Zandt avenue bridge be awarded to the lowest bidder, as follows: For building approaches and abutments, J. K. Sullivan, \$10,000; for filling approaches, Filene & Maguire, \$8,000; for steel superstructure, Massillon Bridge Company, \$4,500. The recommendations were adopted.

Councilman Stevens said he had been informed by engineers that the proposed abutments of the bridge were not sufficient to sustain the required weight, and he was requested to appear before the committee on streets and highways to explain the faults of the plan.

A petition protesting against the curbing of Clinton Avenue was referred to the committee on streets and highways and a recommendation of this committee that a sewer be placed in Lower Spring street, was adopted.

Death of W. B. Stratford.

Mr. W. B. Stratford died at the Newport Hospital last Saturday evening after an illness of many months' duration. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Stratford had been ill for so long a time death came suddenly, his condition just previous to his demise being no worse than it had been for some time. He leaves a widow, a daughter, Mr. Augustus Coffe, and four children. Mr. Stratford came to this city from Canada nearly twenty-five years ago and had been engaged in the drug business, first with Caswell, Hazard & Co., then with Hazard, Hazard & Co., and about four years ago establishing a business for himself on Bellevue Avenue.

Funeral services were held at his late residence Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Charles G. Gilliat officiating. Excelsior Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., attended in a body and had charge of the ceremonies and delegations were present from Aquinque Encampment, I. O. O. F.; St. Paul's Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; Newport Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons and DeBols Council No. 6, Royal and Select Masters, of all of which organizations the deceased was a member. The bearers were Paul Noble George Joseph D. Pike and George H. Wilbur and Messrs. John P. Sanborn, John Spooner, Lawrence W. Greston and Isaac Barker.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Water Works Co. Messrs. George H. Norman, William P. Sheffield, St. William S. Stearns, T. Mumford Seabury, Angus McLeod, George H. Norman, Jr., George Norman Weaver and Thomas Coggeshall, were re-elected directors and the officers were also re-elected, George H. Norman president, Wm. P. Sheffield, Sr., vice president, George H. Norman, Jr., manager, William S. Stearns treasurer and George Norman Weaver secretary.

The President has appointed Nall A. Campbell of the 1st R. I. Regiment to be a second lieutenant in the regular army. Young Campbell is the son of Hon. John H. Campbell, of Phenix, the well known editor of the Pawtucket Valley Gleaner, and postmaster of that village. When the Spanish war broke out young Campbell was a student in Brown University. We congratulate both the son and the father on this appointment.

The first meeting of the new golf club was held at the rooms of the Pelham Club Wednesday evening. Officers were nominated and the board of governors was empowered to draw up the by-laws. A committee was appointed to select a name and another to arrange for the lease of suitable grounds in Middletown.

According to a telegram received in this city as we go to press it is said that the Windsor hotel in New York is on fire. The Windsor is managed by Warren F. Leland, formerly proprietor of the Ocean House here.

For the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Next Friday afternoon a very interesting entertainment will be given at the Calvert school for the benefit of the Teachers' Retirement Fund. The programme will include a sketch by Mrs. Alfred G. Langley entitled "Aunt Elvira at the Symphony Concert," in which Mrs. Langley will be assisted by Mr. Alfred G. Langley. There will also be vocal solos by Mrs. Spooner, Miss Corley and Miss Driscoll and piano solos by Miss Carley. There will be a sale of useful and fancy articles made by pupils of the school and of cake, home made candy and flowers.

This fund for the benefit of which this entertainment is designed is one of the most worthy to which we could be asked to contribute. Our schools are recognized as among the foremost in the land and it is, of course, the teachers who have made them so. There is no profession or calling which demands more of life's vital forces for its successful prosecution than that of teaching school; but breaks the hours per day and the number of days per year are small, as compared with the days and hours employed in other callings, the mental strain and physical exhaustion, caused by the nervous tension occasioned by the feeling of great responsibility that every true teacher has is a large degree, is entirely lost sight of by a large number of the community. Much of a teacher's salary must be used constantly for self improvement by means of study, travel and contact with the product of modern mind, that new ideas may be obtained to assist him in performing his duties. Thus it is almost an impossibility to save any part of his salary for future contingencies and the establishment of this fund promises to be an incalculable benefit to them. The advantage that will accrue to the school, too, cannot be estimated. As we stated above, owing to the great mental strain and nervous tension, teachers are liable to break down sooner than those engaged in almost any other calling. Thus it happens that in every system of schools there are persons who have outlived their usefulness. In many instances such persons have devoted long lives to teaching and have so endeared them to the people of the community and to the school management that although a change is deemed advisable, a natural hesitation is felt about making it. With the establishment of this fund this is done away with and when a teacher reaches that stage in his career when he feels that he can no longer give his profession as good work as he ought, he can retire and receive the benefit which he has earned by long years of faithful service, years that were the best in his existence.

The coming entertainment should meet with a liberal patronage by the people of Newport, that this fund—which was created last March—may be accumulated as quickly and become available as soon as possible.

Legislative Candidates.

The Republican city convention was held last Friday evening, and the Democratic convention the following evening. The latter, however, did not select candidates for the General Assembly but appointed a committee to later arranged the ticket.

The Republican ticket for Newport county is as follows:

Newport—Senator, Jere W. Horton; Representative to fill vacancy, William P. Sheffield, Jr.; Representatives, William P. Sheffield, Jr., John H. Weatherill, John P. Sanborn, George W. Vernon, Godfrey McMill.

Middletown—Senator, A. Herbert Ward; Representative, James R. Chase. Jamestown—Senator, Thomas G. Carr; Representative, John J. Watson, Jr.

Portsmouth—Senator, Elbridge L. Stoddard; Representative, Henry C. Anthony.

Tiverton—Senator, George K. Lawton; Representative, John R. Blake. Little Compton—Senator, Daniel Wilbur; Representative, George T. Howland.

The Democratic nominees are as follows:

Newport—Senator, Dalton E. Young; Representative to fill vacancy, Samuel R. Honey; Representatives, Samuel R. Honey, Danan McLean, William J. Underwood, James B. Cottrill, John H. Crosby.

Tiverton—Senator, George L. Church; Representative, Peleg D. Hamplerey. New Shoreham—Senator, Christopher K. Champlin; Representative, Ray G. Lewis.

Mrs. Annella Green Van Zandt, widow of the late Ex-Governor Charles C. Van Zandt, died at her home on a year's street on Monday in her 70th year.

The residents of Block Island are much excited over numerous attacks that have recently been made upon the members of the crew of the lifesaving station.

Mr. Samuel Seabury of Tiverton was in town this week.

TROILMAN'S CLEANER

A SECOND EPIISODE
IN THE LIFE OF AMELIA BUTTERWORTH
BY ANNA KATHARINE GREEN
AUTHOR OF "THE LEAVEN OF THE CAKE"
"BEHIND CLOSED DOORS" "THE AFFAIR NEXT DOOR"
Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

I had meant to be silent. There was no reason for me to intrude myself, and I was happy not to do so. This does not mean, however, that my presence was not noticed. Mr. Troilman looked at me with more than one glance during these trying moments, in whose expression I read the anxiety he felt for my peace of mind should be too much disturbed, and who in response to the unconfident glances he had received from Hannah, he prepared to take his leave if he saw me looking at him with a look of reproach. It was not until he saw my position, and character which all seemed to feel, and I was not at all surprised when Lucetta, after carefully watching my departure, turned to me with a look of surprise, saying:

"This must be very unpleasant for you, Miss Butterworth, yet must we ask you to stand our friend. God knows we need one."

"I shall never forget I occupied that position toward your mother," was my straightforward reply, and I did not forget it, not for a moment.

"I shall begin with the cellar," said Mr. Gryce.

Both girls quivered. Then Lucetta lifted her proud head and said quietly: "The whole house is at your disposal as possible. My sister is not well, and the sooner our humiliation is over the better it will be for her."

And, indeed, Lucetta was in a state that aroused even Mr. Gryce's anxiety. But when she saw all hovering over her she roused herself with an extraordinary effort, and, waving us all aside, took the first steps herself in the direction of the cellar, from which, as I gathered, the only direct access could be had to the cellar. Mr. Gryce immediately followed, and behind him came Hannah and myself, both too much agitated to speak.

At the flower parlor Mr. Gryce paused as if he had forgotten something, but Lucetta urged him feverishly on, and before long we were all standing in the kitchen. Here a surprise awaited us. Two men were sitting there who appeared to be strangers to Hannah at least, for the towering look she cast them as she pretended to be busy over her stove was so out of keeping with her usual good humor as to attract the attention even of her young mistress.

"What is the matter, Hannah?" asked Lucetta. "And who are these men?"

"They are my men," said Mr. Gryce. "The job I have undertaken cannot be carried on alone."

The quick look the two sisters interchanged did not escape me, or the quiet air of resignation which was settling slowly over Lucetta.

"Must they go into the cellar, too?" she asked.

Mr. Gryce smiled his most fatherly smile.

"My dear young ladies," said he, "these men are interested in but one thing—they are searching for a clue to the disappearance that has occurred in this lane. As they will not find this in your cellar nothing else that they may see there will remain in their minds for a moment."

Lucetta said no more. Even her indomitable spirit was giving way before the inevitable discovery she saw before them.

"Do not let William know," were her low words as we passed by Hannah, but from the short glimpse I caught through the open kitchen door of that same William's early figure standing, guarded by two other men, on the stable floor I felt that this injunction was quite superfluous. William evidently did know.

I was not going to descend the cellar stairs, but the girls made me.

"We wish you," said Lucetta, and in no ordinary tones, while Lucetta paused and would not go on till I followed. This surprised me. I no longer seemed to have any clue to their motives, but I was glad to be one of the party.

Hannah, under Lucetta's orders, had furnished one of the men with a lighted lantern, and upon our descent into the dark labyrinth below it became his duty to lead the way, which he did with due circumspection. What all this unexplained space into which we were thus introduced and ever used for it would be difficult to tell. At present it was mostly empty. After passing a small collection of stores, a white cellar, the very door of which was unheeded and lay across the cellar bottom, we struck into a hollow void, in which there was nothing worth an instant's investigation save the earth under our feet.

This the two foremost detectives examined very carefully, detaining us of two longer, I thought, than Mr. Gryce desired or Lucetta had patience for. But nothing was said in protest nor did the older detective give an order or manifest any special interest in the investigation till he saw the men in front stop and throw out of the way a coil of rope, when he immediately hurried forward and called upon the party to stop.

The girls, who were on either side of me, crossed glances at this command, and Lucetta, who had been tottering forward feebly for the last few minutes, fell upon her knees and hid her face in the hollow of her two hands. Lucetta came around and stood by her, and I do not know which presented the most striking picture of despair, the shrinking figure of Lucetta or the straight but quivering form of Lucetta lifted to meet the shafts of fate without a drop of her eyelids or a murmur from her lips. The light of the one lantern which intentionally or unintentionally was concentrated on this pa-

thetic group made it stand out from the rest of the surrounding darkness in a way to draw the gaze of Mr. Gryce upon them. He looked, and his own brow became overcast. Evidently we were not far from the cause of their fears.

Ordering the candle lifted, he surveyed the ceiling above, at which Lucetta's lips opened slightly in secret dread and amazement. Then he commanded the men to move on slowly, while he himself looked overhead rather than underneath, which seemed to astonish his associates, who evidently had heard nothing of the hole which had been cut in the floor of the flower parlor.

Suddenly I heard a slight gasp from Lucetta, who had not moved forward with the rest of us. Then her rushing figure flew by us and took up its stand by Mr. Gryce, who had himself paused and was pointing with his imperious forefinger to the ground under his feet.

"You will dig here," said he, not heeding her, though I am sure he was as well acquainted with her proximity as we.

"Dig?" murmured Lucetta in what we all saw was a final effort to stave off disgrace and misery.

"My duty demands it," said he.

"Some one else has been digging here within a very few days, Miss Knollys. That is as evident as the fact that a communication has been made with this place through an opening into the room above. See!" And taking the lantern from the man at his side he held it up toward the ceiling.

"There was no hole there now, but the evidences of there having been one, and that within a very short time, were apparent to all. Lucetta made no further attempt to stay him.

"The house is at your disposal," she repeated, but I do not think she knew what she said. The man with the bundle in his arms was already mulling it on the cellar bottom. A spade came to light, together with some other tools. Lifting the spade, he thrust it smartly into the ground toward which Mr. Gryce's inexorable finger still pointed.

At the sight and the sound it made a thrill passed through Lucetta which made her another creature. Dashing forward, she flung herself down upon the spot with lifted head and outstretched arms.

"Stop your desecrating hand!" she cried. "This is a grave—the grave, sir, of our mother!"

CHAPTER XXIX.

INVESTIGATION.

The shock of these words—if false, most horrible; if true, still more horrible—threw us all slack and made even Mr. Gryce's features assume an aspect quite unknown to them.

"Your mother's grave?" said he, looking from her to Lucetta with very evident doubt. "I thought your mother died seven or more years ago, and this grave has been dug within three days."

"I know," she whined. "To the world my mother has been dead many years, but not to us. We closed her eyesight before last, and it was to preserve this secret, which involves others affecting our family honor, that we resorted to expedients which have perhaps attracted the notice of the police and drawn this humiliation down upon us. I can conceive no other reason for this visit, ushered in as it was by Mr. Troilman."

"Miss Lucetta," Mr. Gryce spoke up quite quickly—if he had not I certainly could not have restrained some expression of the emotions awakened in my own breast by this astounding revelation—

"Bring Mr. Troilman's name into this matter or that of any other person than myself. I saw the coffin lowered here, which you say contained the body of your mother. Thinking this a strange place of burial and not knowing it was your mother, Miss Knollys, to whom you were paying these last dutiful rites, I took advantage of my position as detective to satisfy myself that nothing wrong lay behind so mysterious a death and burial. Can you blame me, Miss Knollys? Would I have been a man to trust if I had let such an event go by unchallenged in this lane?"

She did not answer. She had heard but one sentence of all this long speech.

"You saw my mother's coffin lowered? Where were you that you should see that? In some of these dark passages, let me in by I know not what traitor to our peace of mind?" And her eyes, which seemed to have grown almost supernatural large and bright under her emotions, turned slowly in their sockets till they rested with something like doubtful accusation upon mine. But not to remain there, for Mr. Gryce recalled them almost instantly back by this short, sharp negative.

"No, I was nearer than that. I felt my strength to this burial. If you had thought to look under Mother Jane's hood, you would have seen what would have forced these explanations then and there."

"And you?"

"And I was Mother Jane for that night. Not from choice, miss, but from necessity. It was I your brother saw in the cottage. I could not give away my plans by refusing the task your brother offered me."

"It is well," Lucetta had risen and was now standing by the side of Lucetta. "Such a secret as ours defies secrecy. Even Providence takes part against us. What you want to know we must tell, but I assure you it has nothing to do with the business you profess to be chiefly interested in—nothing at all."

"Then perhaps you and your sister will retire," said he. "Disturbed as you are by family griefs, I would not wish to add one iota to your distress. This lady, whom you seem to regard with more or less favor as friend or

relative, will stay to see that no dishonor is paid to your mother's remains. But her face you must see, Miss Knollys, if only to lighten the explanations you will doubtless feel called upon to make."

It was Lucetta who answered this. "If it must be," said she, "remember your own mother and deal reverently with ours." Which word and the way it was uttered gave me my first distinct conviction that it was truth these girls had been telling, and that the girl child we had come to unearth was the Althea of my early friendship, whose fairylike form I had for so long a time believed to have mingled with foreign dust. The thought was almost too much for my self-possession, and I advanced upon Lucetta with a dozen burning questions on my lips when the voice of Mr. Gryce stopped me.

"Explanations later," said he. "For the present we want you here."

It was not an easy task for me to linger there with all my doubts unmet, waiting for the decisive moment when Mr. Gryce should say: "Come! Look! Is it she?" But the girl that had already sustained me through so much did not fail me now, and, grievous as was the trial, I passed steadily through it, being able to say, though not without some emotion, I own: "It is she!"

Changed almost beyond conception, but still she, "which was a happier end to this adventure than that we had first feared, my relations as the fact was, not only to myself, but, as I could see, to the detective as well."

The girls had withdrawn long before this, just as Mr. Gryce had desired, and I now thought I might be allowed to join them, but Mr. Gryce detained me till the grave was refilled and made decent again, when he turned and to my intense astonishment—for I had thought the matter was all over and the exonerated of this household complete—said softly and with telling emphasis in my ear:

"Our work is not done yet. They who make graves so readily in cellars must have been more or less accustomed to the work. We have still some digging to do."

CHAPTER XXX.

STRATEGY.

I was overwhelmed.

"What," said I, "you still doubt?"

"I always doubt," he gravely replied. "This cellar bottom offers a wide field for speculation. Too wide, perhaps, but I have a plan."

Here he leaned over and whispered a few concise sentences in my ear in a tone so low I should feel that I was betraying his confidence in repeating them. But their import will soon become apparent from what presently occurred.

"Light Miss Butterworth to the stairway," Mr. Gryce now commanded one of the men, and thus accompanied I found my way back to the kitchen, where Hannah was bemoaning unceasingly the shame which had come upon the house.

I did not stop to soothe her. That was not my cue, nor would it have answered my purpose. On the contrary, I exclaimed as I passed her:

"What a shame! Those wretches cannot be got away from the cellar. What do you suppose they expect to find there? I left them poking hither and thither in a way that will be very irritating to Miss Knollys if she is such a woman as I am. I wonder William stands it."

What she said in reply I do not know. I was half way down the hall before my own words were finished.

My next move was to go to my room, where I had among other small necessities a tiny hammer and some small, very sharp pointed tacks. Curious articles, you will think, for a woman to carry on her travels, but I am a woman of experience and have known only too often what it was to want these petty conveniences and not be able to get them. They were to serve me an old trick now. Taking a half dozen tacks in my hand and concealing the hammer in my bag, I started boldly for William's room. I knew that the girls were not there, for I had heard them talking together in the sitting room when I came up. Besides, if they were, I had a ready answer for any demand they might make.

Searching out his boots, I turned them over, and into the sole of each I drove one of my small tacks. Then I put them back in the same place and position in which I found them. Task No. 1 was done.

When I issued from the room, I went as quickly as I could below. I was now ready for talk with the girls, whom I found as I had anticipated, talking and weeping together in the sitting room.

They rose as I came in, swathing my first words in evident anxiety. They had not heard me go upstairs. I immediately let my anxiety and only too deep interest in this matter have full play.

"My poor girls! What is the meaning of this? Your mother just dead, and the matter kept from me, her friends! It is astounding—incomprehensible! I do not know what to make of it or of you."

"It has a strange look," said Lucetta gravely, but he had reasons. Miss Butterworth, our mother, charming and sweet as you remember her, has not all ways done right, or what you will better understand, committed a criminal act against a person in this town, the penalty of which is state's prison."

With difficulty the words came out. With difficulty she kept down the flash of shame which threatened to overwhelm her and did not overwhelm her more sensitive sister. But her self-control was great, and she went bravely on, while I, in faint imitation of her courage, restrained my own surprise and intolerable sense of shock and bitter sorrow under a guise of simple sympathy.

"It was forgery," she said. "This has never before passed our lips. Though a cherished wife and a beloved mother she longed for many things that my father could not give her, and in an evil hour she imitated the name of a rich man here and took the check thus signed to himself. The fraud was not detected, and she received the money, but ultimately the rich man whose money she had spent did overtake her. She had made of his name, and if she had not escaped would have had her arrested. She left the country, and the only revenge she took was to swear that if she ever set foot again in N. he would call the police down upon her. Yes, if she were dying, and they had to drag her from the brink of the grave."

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And he would have done it, and knowing this we have lived under the shadow of this fear for 11 years. My father died under it, and my mother—ah, she spent all her life under foreign skies, but when she felt the hand of death upon her affection for her own flesh and blood triumphed over her discretion, and she came, secretly, I own, but still with that horror menacing her, to these doors, and begging our forgiveness, lay down under the roof where we were born and died with the halo of our love about her."

"Ah," said I, thinking of all that had happened since I had come into this house and finding nothing but confirmation of what she was saying, "I begin to understand."

But Lucetta shook her head.

"No," said she, "you cannot understand yet. We who had been mourning for her because my father wished to make this very return impossible know nothing of what was in store for us till a letter came saying she would be at the O. station on the very night we received it. To acknowledge our deception, to seek and bring her home openly to this house, could not be thought of for a moment. How then could we satisfy her dying wishes without compromising her memory or ourselves? Perhaps you have guessed, Miss Butterworth. You have had time since you revealed the unhappy secret of this household."

"Yes," said I, "I have guessed."

Lucetta, with her hand laid on mine, looked wistfully into my face. "Ah," she said, "when we saw her, she was driven up to our doorstep through the weeds and grass, and William, who had not dared to go to G. lest our strategy should fail, stepped down to the carriage and lifted her out in his arms. It was while she still clung to him, with her face pressed close against his breast, that Lucetta and I first saw her, our mother, yet so small, the smallest of us all. She was wan, but happy and very near to death. Lucetta and I blessed God as we carried her up the stairs and hid her in the great front chamber. We did not foresee what would happen the very next morning—I mean the arrival of your telegram, to be followed so soon by yourself."

"Poor girls! Poor girls!" It was all I could say. I was completely overwhelmed.

"The first night after your arrival we moved her into William's room as being more remote and thus a safer refuge for her. The next night she died. The dream which you had of being locked in your room was no dream. Lucetta did that in foolish precaution against your trying to search us out in the night. It would have been better now, I fear, if we had taken you into our confidence."

"Yes," said I, "that would have been better." But I did not say how much better. That would have been giving away my secret.

"William, who is naturally colder than we and less sensitive in regard to her good name, has shown more little ingenuity at the restraint imposed upon him, and this was an extra burden. Miss Butterworth, but that and all the others we have been forced to bear (the generous girl did not speak of her own special grief and loss) have all been rendered useless by the unhappy chance which has brought into our midst this agent of the police. Ah, if I only knew whether this was the providence of God rebuking us or just the malice of man seeking to rob us of our one best treasure, a mother's untarnished name!"

"Mr. Gryce acts from no malice," I began, but I saw they were not listening.

"Are they done down below?" asked Lucetta.

"Does the man you call Gryce seem satisfied?" asked Lucetta.

I drew myself up physically and mentally. My second task was about to begin.

"I do not understand these men," said I. "They seem to want to look farther than the secret spot where we left them. If they are going through a form, they are doing it very thoroughly."

"That is their duty," said Lucetta, but Lucetta took it less calmly.

"It is an unhappy day for us," cried she. "Shame after shame, disgrace after disgrace. I wish we had all died in our childhood. Lucetta, I must see William. He will be doing some foolish thing, swearing or—"

"My dear," said I, "let me go to William. He may not like me overmuch, but I will at least prove a restraint to him. You are too feeble. See, you ought to be lying on the couch instead of trying to drag yourself out to the stables."

And indeed at that moment Lucetta's strength gave suddenly out, and she sank into Lucetta's arms insensible.

When she was restored, I hurried away to the stables, still in pursuit of the task which I had not yet completed. I found William sitting doggedly on a stool in the open doorway, grunting out short sentences to the two men who loomed in his vicinity on either side. He was angry, but not as angry as I had seen him times before. The men were townsfolk and listened eagerly to his broken sentences. One or two of these reached my ears.

"Let 'em go it. It won't be now or today they'll settle this business. It's the devil's work, and devils are shy. My house won't give up that secret, or any other house they'll be likely to visit. The place I would ransack—that Lucetta would say I was babbling. Good-

ness knows a fellow's got to talk about something when his fellow townsfolk come to see him." And here his laugh broke in harsh, cruel and insulting. I felt it did him no good and made haste to show myself.

Immediately his whole appearance changed. He was so astonished to see me there that for a moment he was absolutely silent; then he broke out again into another loud guffaw, but this time in a different tone.

"Ah, ha," he laughed, "Miss Butterworth! Here, Saracen. Come, pay your respects to the lady who likes you as well."

And Saracen came, but I did not forget my ground. I had seen what I hoped to see in one corner, and Saracen's presence afforded me the opportunity of indulging in one or two rather curious performances.

"I am not afraid of the dog," said I, with marked loftiness, shrinking toward the pull of water I had already marked with my eye. "Not at all afraid." I continued, catching up the tail and putting it between us as the dog made a wild dash in my direction. "These gentlemen will not see me hurt."

Though they all laughed—they would have been fools if they had not—and the dog jumped the tail and I jumped, not a pull, but a broom handle that was lying amid all the rest of the disorder on the floor, they did not see that I had succeeded in doing what I wished, which was to place that tail so near to William's feet that—But wait a moment, everything in its own time. I escaped the dog, and next moment had my eye on him. He did not move after that, which rather put a stop to the laughter, which seeing I drew very near to William, and with a sign to the two men, which for some reason they seemed to understand, whispered in the rude fellow's ear:

"They've found your mother's grave under the flower parlor. Your sisters told me to tell you. But that is not all. They're tramping hither and yon through all the secret places in the cellar, turning up the earth with their spades. I know they won't find anything, but we thought you ought to know."

Here I made a feint of being startled, and ceased. My second task was done. The third only remained. Fortunately at that moment Mr. Gryce and his followers showed themselves in the garden. They had just come from the cellar and played their part in the same spirit I had mine. Though they were too far for their words to be heard, the air of secrecy and the dubious looks they cast toward the stable could not but excite even to William's dull understanding that their investigations had resulted in a doubt which left them far from satisfied, but, once this impression made, they did not linger long together. The man with the lantern moved off, and Mr. Gryce turned toward us, changing his whole appearance as he advanced till no one could look more cheerful and good humored.

"Well, that is over," said he. "Mere form, Mr. Knollys—mere form. We have to go through these things at times, and good people like yourself have to submit, but I assure you it is not pleasant, and under the present circumstances—I am sure you understand me, Mr. Knollys—the task has occasioned me a feeling almost of remorse, but that is inseparable from a detective's life. He is obliged every day of his life to ride over the tenderest emotions. Forgive me! And now, you boys scatter till I call you together again. I hope our next search will be without such sorrowful accompaniments."

It succeeded. William stared at him and stared at the men slowly filing off down the yard, but was not for a moment deceived by these overbearing expressions. On the contrary, he looked more concerned than he had while seated between the two men manifestly set to guard him.

"The devil," he cried, with a shrug of his shoulders that expressed anything but satisfaction. "Lucetta always said—But even he knew enough not to finish that sentence, for as he had mumbled it, watching him and watching Mr. Gryce, who at that moment turned to follow his men, I thought the time had come for action. Making another spring as if in fresh terror of Saracen, who, by the way, was eyeing me with the meekness of a lamb, I tipped over that tail with such suddenness and with such dexterity that its whole contents poured in one flood over William's feet. And my third task was accomplished."

The cat he uttered and the exclamation which I most volubly poured forth could not have reached Mr. Gryce's ears, for he did not turn. And yet from the way his shoulders shook as he disappeared around the corner of the house I judge that he was not entirely ignorant of the enterprize by which I hoped to force this blundering body of ours to change the leads he wore for one of those tails into which I had driven those little tacks.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Mr. Gryce always has coffee served to our room in the morning, Mr. Gryce.

New Girl—"All right, mum. I like that way myself best."

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If clouds be bright, 'Twill clear to night; If clouds be dark, 'Twill rain, do you hear? When cirrocumuli appear in winter, expect rain; when in summer, expect a fair day. When alto cumuli appear in winter, expect rain; when in summer, expect a fair day. When cumuli appear in winter, expect rain; when in summer, expect a fair day.

A cloudy sky will not leave the sky long dry. If you see clouds going across wind there is a storm in the air. Clouds flying against the wind indicate unsettled weather.

Dusky or ashy-colored clouds indicate rain. When clouds, after a rain, disappear during the night, the weather will not remain clear.

If the sky becomes darker without much rain and divides into two layers of clouds, expect sudden gusts of wind. Dark clouds in the west at sunrise indicate rain on that day.

Evening red and morning gray, Will eat the traveler on his way; But evening gray and morning red Will bring down rain upon his head. If the woolly fleeces show the heavy way, be sure no rain disturb the summer day.

If clouds at the same height drive up with the wind, and gradually become thinner and clearer, expect fine weather.

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Self-Defence week is one of the many original ideas set on motion by the Salvation Army to advance the cause of Christianity. There is a two-fold object in the effort: First, it is a week for special spiritual advance amongst the forces of the Army, and their friends and supporters—a sort of Lent week. Second, all unite in a supreme effort to raise a certain amount of money which is turned into the general fund of the Army for extending their operations at home, and in their foreign missions in India, Africa, China, Japan, etc.

One of the chief features of the week is for those who participate to devote themselves to some special work, and many earnest ones are engaged with a few days at least, and the money thus saved turned over to the fund. It is nothing uncommon for the officers and soldiers during this week to abstain from meat, sugar, butter, tea, coffee, etc.

The effort is not alone confined to the homes of the Army people, but they get as many of their friends as possible to join them. The wealthy are asked to surrender some articles of finery or jewelry, the same being converted into cash to be used for the fund. Each year the effort has been taken hold of with increased zeal and enthusiasm, until we find by consulting the balance sheets of the organization that in 1898 \$100,000 was used throughout the world as a result of this annual effort.

On a few days the city will be flooded with many unique methods of advertising and collecting. One special feature this year is what is known as the Million Cents Fund. One million people are to be asked for one cent each, which in itself will form quite a nucleus upon which to build.

An Intemperate Bug.

The cochineal bug is a great terror. The famous red dye of commerce is obtained from the bodies of little insects that live in a kind of cocoon. The dye for famous Roman and Greek purple was obtained from the bodies of insects of the cochineal family. The cochineal bug is a very little thing. When it leaves the egg, it begins to look about its native cactus plant for a good place to settle. There is a small spider that inhabits the same shrub and spins its silken web from branch to branch. It is across the slender branches of the cactus that the cochineal bug goes to settle. When the bug has found a promising place to locate, it digs its trunk deep into the juicy leaf of the cactus, and there it sits and drinks its life away, the juice of the cactus giving to the insect's body its brilliant scarlet.

She Couldn't Remember.

France, aged 4, accompanied her mother to church, and hearing the hymn, "Drops of mercy, can it be the gates were left ajar for me?" tried to sing it after returning home. She sang, "Drops of mercy, can it be the gates were left ajar for me?" Then she stopped. "Well, why don't you go on?" asked her mother. "I can't," she replied. "I forgot after it was a jinx."

There are now 77 Minnesota newspapers. Of these 13 are published in the large cities—St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winona. The remaining 64 are "country papers." That is to say, leaving the cities out of the reckoning, there are seven papers to a county, a paper to every 4-6 possible subscribers.

Parrot (to his newly chosen mate): "You are the only bird I ever loved." His Mate: "Oh, say I'm not so green as I look."—Town Topics.

The horseless carriage is a novelty, but the cowless milk wagon is a curiosity.—Haystack Guide.

GOING TO BUILD?

Modern Low Cost Residences.

American in its Architecture.

Copyright, 1899, by Charles Willis Wilbur, Architect, N. Y.

(This is the first of a series of 10 Architectural Articles appearing especially for the MERCURY, by the well known Architect, Mr. Charles Willis Wilbur, for the education and interest of those going to build. These articles will appear regularly each week for the coming 10 weeks, and will be illustrated by Low Cost Residences of Modern Residences of various styles of Modern Architecture, and are known as "The Leighton Illustrated Architectural Articles.")

In the United States, Modern Low Cost Cottages and Residences, in point of Architectural Beauty and accommodation are far ahead of other nations of the world. The picturesque scenery enjoyed by the tourist of our country, is enhanced on every side by the happy homes, designed to fit the natural surroundings—in keeping with plain, valley and mountain, harmonizing as a whole, pleasing to the eye.

An advance in this direction is noticed of late years in England, a country which, though slow to originate, is quick to follow the progress of our ideas in Modernizing Architectural styles, especially in the building of Homes for the working class. But in Germany and France hardly any steps in the direction of improving the home condition of the working classes, have as yet been noticed, they still erecting dwellings of monotonous design, of same materials used by former generations. In the early settlement of suburbs and country places in the United States, this monotonous duplication of true artistic feeling, but yet, frame construction being almost entirely employed, nationally some pleasing features were conceived that could not have been wrought with the stone and cement of the older countries, in the erection of smaller houses.

Access to the attic by side or back stairs shown in this plan, are 4 ft. wide, having a rise to each floor of 7 ft. 6 in. A notice of defect to a good many houses, is that the stairs are not properly placed, when ascending, especially in winter, being a hindrance to the climber, and a danger to the child. The stairs, save a good deal of vitality.

The dining room, shown on the first floor plan, explains itself, and appears in every prospective home owner, for its light and accommodation. The built-in pantry is considerably larger than usually planned for a house of this size and cost, leaving plenty of room for a extra dresser if desired. The kitchen is well placed, and has the modern look of the side or back stairs which do not cut off the look of the second story, and being shut off from the main stairs, it saves rough usage of same.

SECOND FLOOR.

All bedrooms in second story have abundance of closet room giving an average storage space of 12 square feet per room. Large linen closet at bath room, which latter room is planned for comfort and the pleasure of the bath rather than stuck away, "any old place."

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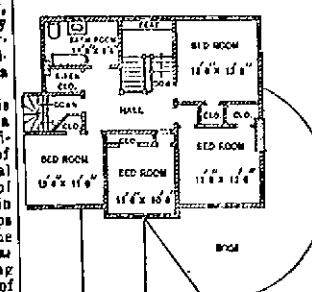
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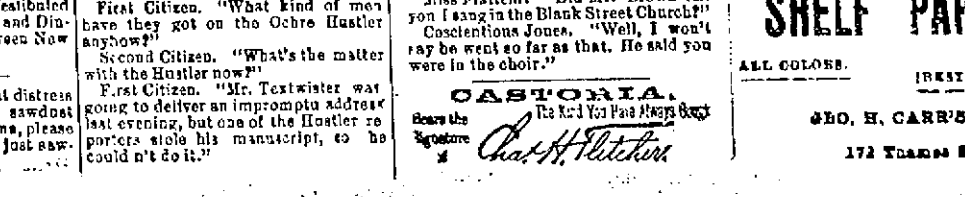
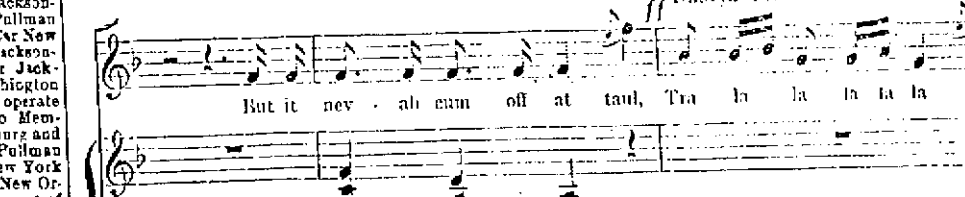
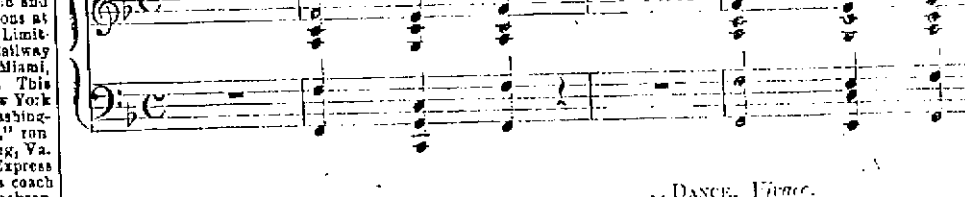
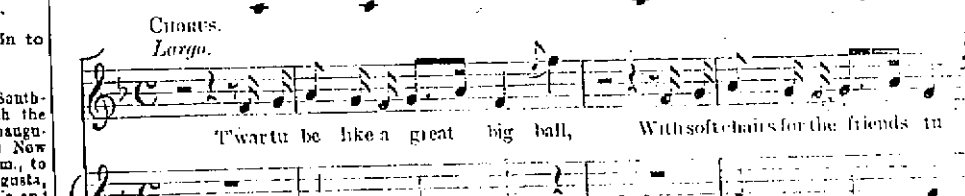
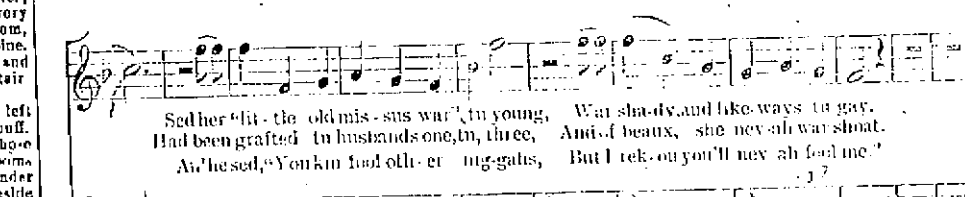
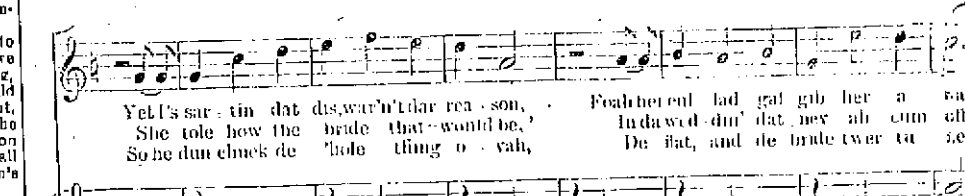
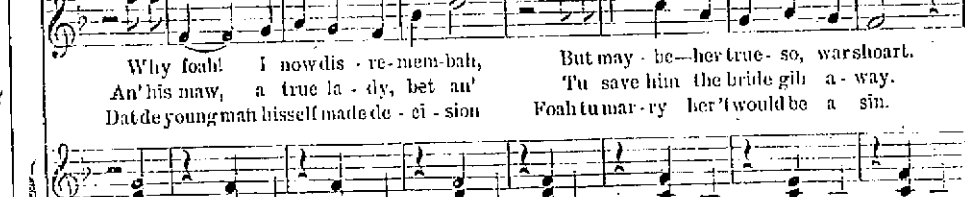
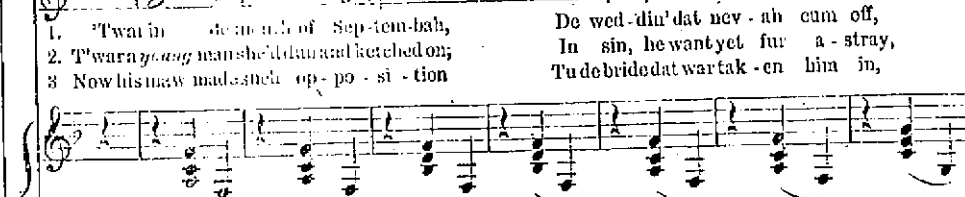
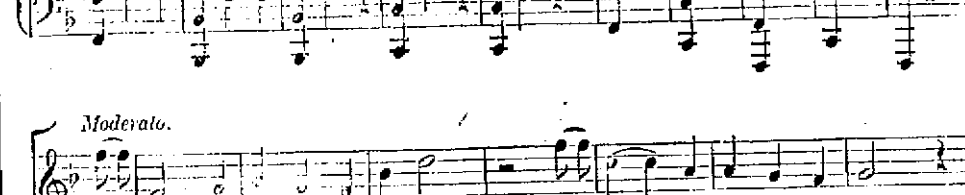
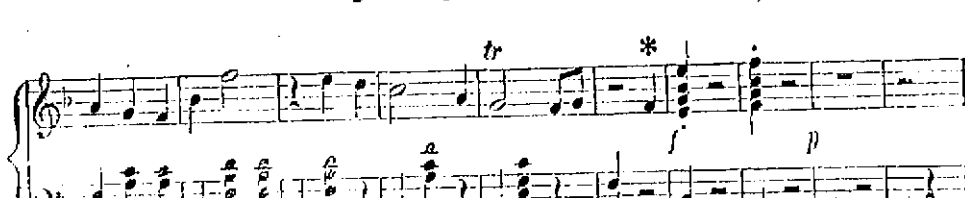
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De Weddin' Dat Nevah Cum Off.

Marion Morton.

Vivace.



DE WEDDIN' DAT NEVAH CUM OFF.

First Citizen. "What kind of man have they got on the Ochsre Hustler anyhow?"

Second Citizen. "What's the matter with the Hustler now?"

First Citizen. "He's a Textwister was going to deliver an impromptu address last evening, but one of the Hustler reporters stole his manuscript, so he couldn't do it."

Miss Platten. "Did Mr. Brown tell you I was in the Blank Street Church?"

Constitution Jones. "Well, I won't say he went so far as that. He said you were in the choir."

OASTORIA.

The Red Fox and Haggis

Charles H. Fletcher

SHELF PAPER

ALL COLORS.

BEST QUALITY

JEO. H. CARR'S,

172 THAMES STREET.

INDUSTRIAL

Trust Company,

49 Westminister Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

SURPLUS, 300,000

Transacts a general Banking and Trust business.

Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Money also received on Participation Account.

Authorized by law to accept trusts and to act as executor, administrator, guardian, etc.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Assignees, depositing money or property of their estates with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.

Safes to rent in the and Burglar Proof Vault of R. I. State Capital Co.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
R. H. TILLEY,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, March 18, 1899.

NOTES.

FOREMAN—Those who have been following the *Kinsman Foreman* queries in our columns may be interested in this English line of the *Foreman*, taken from the *Boardman* (or *Boreman*) Genealogy.

1. William, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, 1628, probably father of Thomas, of Claydon, near Banbury, from whom the American family can be clearly traced.

2. Thomas, (2) of Claydon, died 1770, aged between fifty and sixty. Will dated April 3, 1670, proved 1850. Married Isabel.

3. William (3), of Claydon, married Anne. Dated 1678.

4. Thomas (4), married Elizabeth Carter, of Felix and Margaret. He was buried March 9, 1827-8.

5. Thomas (5), born in Claydon, baptized Oct. 18, 1631. Wife Margaret.

6. William (6), daughter Mary, born 1629. Thomas (6) was the immigrant, and settled in Ipswich, Mass.

7. Thomas (7), of Claydon, married Anne. Dated 1678.

8. Thomas (8), married Elizabeth Carter, of Felix and Margaret. He was buried March 9, 1827-8.

9. Thomas (9), born in Claydon, baptized Oct. 18, 1631. Wife Margaret.

10. William (10), daughter Mary, born 1629. Thomas (10) was the immigrant, and settled in Ipswich, Mass.

11. Thomas (11), of Claydon, married Anne. Dated 1678.

12. Thomas (12), married Elizabeth Carter, of Felix and Margaret. He was buried March 9, 1827-8.

13. Thomas (13), born in Claydon, baptized Oct. 18, 1631. Wife Margaret.

14. William (14), daughter Mary, born 1629. Thomas (14) was the immigrant, and settled in Ipswich, Mass.

15. Thomas (15), of Claydon, married Anne. Dated 1678.

16. Thomas (16), married Elizabeth Carter, of Felix and Margaret. He was buried March 9, 1827-8.

17. Thomas (17), born in Claydon, baptized Oct. 18, 1631. Wife Margaret.

18. William (18), daughter Mary, born 1629. Thomas (18) was the immigrant, and settled in Ipswich, Mass.

19. Thomas (19), of Claydon, married Anne. Dated 1678.

20. Thomas (20), married Elizabeth Carter, of Felix and Margaret. He was buried March 9, 1827-8.

21. Thomas (21), born in Claydon, baptized Oct. 18, 1631. Wife Margaret.

22. William (22), daughter Mary, born 1629. Thomas (22) was the immigrant, and settled in Ipswich, Mass.

23. Thomas (23), of Claydon, married Anne. Dated 1678.

24. Thomas (24), married Elizabeth Carter, of Felix and Margaret. He was buried March 9, 1827-8.

25. Thomas (25), born in Claydon, baptized Oct. 18, 1631. Wife Margaret.

26. William (26), daughter Mary, born 1629. Thomas (26) was the immigrant, and settled in Ipswich, Mass.

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28. Thomas (28), married Elizabeth Carter, of Felix and Margaret. He was buried March 9, 1827-8.

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30. William (30), daughter Mary, born 1629. Thomas (30) was the immigrant, and settled in Ipswich, Mass.

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33. Thomas (33), born in Claydon, baptized Oct. 18, 1631. Wife Margaret.

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who has possession of the 200 acres granted to John Nichols in 18017—E. M. T.

291. STANHOPE—I would like to have information of the descendants of the following named persons, viz:

CARR—Names of the descendants of Edward Carr, of Newport, R. I., who was married on Aug. 8, 1610, to Hannah Stanhope, of Jamestown, N. H.

MOSE—Names of the descendants of Mose, who was married at Newport, R. I., Nov. 19, 1759, to Ralph Stanhope.

SPINER—Names of the descendants of Edward Spiner, of Boston, Mass., who was married at Newport, R. I., Dec. 30, 1750, to Abigail Stanhope, daughter of Ralph Stanhope.

CLARK—Names of the descendants of Richard Clarke, who was married at Newport, R. I., Oct. 8, 1724, to Lida Stanhope, daughter of Ralph Stanhope.

SPINER—Names of the descendants of William Spiner, who was married at Newport, R. I., June 20, 1702, to Polly (or Mary) Stanhope, daughter of Ralph Stanhope.

LUMFORD—Names of the descendants of Benjamin Lumford, of Boston, Mass., who was married at Newport, R. I., April 30, 1740, to Rebecca Stanhope, daughter of Ralph Stanhope.

PITMAN—Names of the descendants of Peleg Pitman, who was married at Newport, R. I., Dec. 11, 1705, to Agnes Stanhope, daughter of Ralph Stanhope.—C. S.

295. HART—John Hart, of Newport, R. I., and Margaret Lawless, of Bristol, R. I., were married Oct. 24, 1747, at First Congregational Church, Newport, R. I. Will names one give me the names and dates of birth of their children, and what were the names of both their parents? A John and Margaret—Hart, a Blacksmith, resided in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, from 1790 to 1800. Was this the same man? Possibly Rhode Island Probate records or land evidence will tell.—J. M. H.

296. BARCOCK—PENDLETON—Can any one give me information concerning the military service, if any, of Col. Oliver Barcock, born 1679 in Westerly, R. I., and of Col. Joseph Pendleton, born 1702 in Westerly, R. I. Each was a member for several terms of the legislative assembly. Both were members during the decade from 1760 to 1769. Col. Oliver Barcock was a member during the thirties, at which time I understand his military title was captain. Information, with proofs will be gladly received.—E. B. S.

297. ALLMAN, TOWNSEND—I would like to obtain information of the following: John Casper Oldman, (Lyleman or Allman) the first owner to America, who settled at Newport, R. I., about 1753, and afterwards married Ruth Hart, of Newport, R. I., by whom he had three children, Frederick, John and Mary; the latter was born Nov. 7, 1768. Mary married John Townsend, of Newport, R. I. He died Feb. 8, 1839, Aet. 71; she died June 20, 1824, aged 55 years. I would like to obtain the ancestry of Ruth Hart, and the ascent and descent of John Townsend.—C. S.

298. SHERMAN, PORTER, ORRIDGE—In the Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, by J. O. Austin, the wife of Philip Sherman (1810-1837) is given as "Sarah Orridge, of — and Margaret." (—) Orridge, Dabham, Essex Co., England, and Portsmouth, R. I. His wife was a daughter of John Porter's wife by her former husband. In original deed on town records of Portsmouth, R. I., May 7, 1665, John Porter to Philip Sherman, Porter calls him "my son in law, Philip Sherman," of Portsmouth. Can anyone tell me if Sarah, wife of Philip Sherman, was John Porter's own daughter or was she Sarah Orridge?—D. C. D.

299. CARBON—Who were the ancestors of James Carbon who married Phebe Wilcox, August 28, 1793, Newport, R. I., as given in query; and answer, No. 30?—K. L. S.

300. WEST—Who was Mary West, who died March 20, 1778, and was the third wife of David Melville, who was born in Boston, Mass., 1709, married Feb. 11, 1739, died May 12, 1778, and was the son of David Melville and Mary Willard, of Rox. Samuel Willard, of Boston? David Melville (3), son of David West, 5, 1742, married Dec. 25, 1768, Elizabeth Thurston, of Samuel and Eunice (Anthony) Thurston, and died Dec. 13, 1804; he was ensign Second Regiment Rhode Island Militia, August, 1776, in the War of the Revolution.—M. S.

ANSWERS.

62. HAYNES—Mary Haynes, who married Peter Leavitt, in Warwick, R. I., May 11, 1755, was born Dec. 10, 1734, daughter of Josiah Haynes (or Haines), of Charlestown, and his wife, Ann, widow of Joseph Carder and daughter of Major Anthony and Mary (Arnold) Low, all of Warwick, B. I. Major Anthony Low was son of John (3) Low, (Anthony (2), John (1)) and wife Mary Rhodes, of Zoaabab and Joanna (Arnold) Rhodes. Mary Arnold, wife of Anthony Low, was daughter of Isaac Arnold (1), (Stephen (3), Benedict (7), William (6), Thomas (5), Richard (4), Richard (3), Thomas (2), Roger (1)), and Mary Barker, widow of Eliza Smith, and daughter of James Barker (3), (James (2), James (1)) and wife Barbara Dugan, of William Dugan and wife Frances Latham, of Lewis, widow of Lord Weston.

All the above information was taken from Arnold's Vital Statistics of Rhode Island, and Anstin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, and

more facts may be found by referring to these authorities.—E. M. T.

188. WHITE—William White, of Dartmouth, Mass., may have been the White in White, born June 6, 1690, in Dartmouth, Mass., son of Samuel and Mary White, grandson of Richard White, son of William of the Mayflower. Incester, Mass. records give William White, born 6-6-1690. This William White was a junior in 1713; died 1780; married and had a daughter Hannah, who was published Feb. 23, 1756, to William Kirby, of Dartmouth, who died 1819; Elizabeth, who married Stephen Peckham, a son Jonathan, and a daughter Abigail. All the children of Samuel and Mary White were: 1. John, born 8-24-1693; 2. Samuel, born 7-24-1691; 3. Elizabeth, born 3-4-1693; 4. Matthew, born 2-14-1695; 5. Judah, born 4-3-1697; 6. Hezekiah, born 4-5-1692; 7. Penelope, born 8-12-1697; 8. William, born 6-6-1690, married Elizabeth Cadman or Codman, daughter of George Cadman, of Portsmouth, R. I., and Hannah Hathaway (daughter of Arthur Hathaway and Sarah Cooke, daughter of Elder John Cooke and Sarah Warren, son of Francis Cooke, of the Mayflower). Children of William White and Elizabeth Cadman were: 1. William, married Hannah Stearns; 2. George, married Deborah Stearns; 3. Roger; 4. Christopher; 5. Oliver; 6. Thomas; 7. Eunannah; 8. Sarah, married John Brown, of Tiverton; 9. Hannah, married William, son of Rev. Philip (4) Taber, of Dartmouth (Mary Taber (3), John Cooke (2), Francis Cooke (1)). Children of George White, of William and Elizabeth (Cadman) White, were: 1. Israel, born Nov. 27, 1730 married Cebbel; 2. Peter, born Sept. 14, 1732, married Rachel; 3. Silvanus, born June 26, 1734, died young; 4. Ruth, born May 19, 1736; 5. Sarah, born April 25, 1740; 6. William, born Feb. 28, 1742; 7. Hannah, born March 23, 1744; 8. Mary, born June 4, 1746; 9. Eunice, born Aug. 11, 1748; 10. Silvanus, born Dec. 14, 1750. Children of Israel and Cebbel (—) White, (of George and Deborah) all born in Dartmouth, Mass., were: 1. Theophilus, born April 16, 1755, married April 8, 1779, Mary Wilcox; 2. Jeremiah, born July 28, 1757; 3. John, born Oct. 12, 1760; 4. Cornelius, born Sept. 14, 1762.

William White, of Dartmouth, Mass., in his will, F. b. 1777, proved Oct. 8, 1789, declares that he is the son of William White, of Dartmouth, and mentions his honored grandfather, George Cadman, (Dartmouth Town Records). W. A. K. says "William White, Sr., left a will dated 1768, proved 10-10-1768; thus there were two wills of a William White, proved in 1750, made nine years apart. How is this?—H. R. C.

215. CHAMPLIN—Ancestry of Martha Champlin.

1. Geoffrey or Jeffrey Champlin, of Newport, R. I., 1633, Westley 1661, Newport.

2. William, born Newport, R. I., 1634, died Westley, Dec. 1, 1715 married, 1674, Mary, daughter of James and Sarah (—) Babcock.

3. William, born about 1677, died 1746, married Jan. 18, 1700, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Bethiah (Hubbard) Clarke.

4. William, born May 31, 1703, died April 11, 1774, married, 1721, Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Holmes) Thompson.

5. Samuel, born Oct. 6, 1724, died Nov. 25, 1811 (7), married, 1744, Hannah, daughter of Henry and — Gardner, of South Kingstown, R. I.

6. Martha, born in Westley, Jan. 27, 1753.

The above answers the query of N. R. C., as to Martha Champlin's ancestry but I have no information concerning her marriage, and should be glad to receive any information regarding it.—J. D. C.

DEDICATION OF THE LIBERTY TREE. NEWPORT, AUG. 28, 1876.

BY REV. CHAS. T. BROOKS.

We stand on consecrated ground; Our fathers bled for our freedom; This old historic spot; White to the sea the rivers run, The work these waters do signify, Shall stand down from age to age, Shall never be forgot.

Those daring Sons of Liberty Who sought the land of freedom and sea, Lit by the Gaspee's blaze, In the broad glare of that bright flame, The late Columbia's roll of fame, Each wave in its sea destination name For all the coming days.

The sentiment, whose aged form stood here for years in sun and storm, Has crumbled long ago, And the work these waters do signify, Shall stand upon his ears he bore, Still stand, to keep forevermore, The brave men's memory green.

And when, beneath propitious skies, This island tree to manly sons, By help of Heaven shall grow, Then on its breast shall prosper The venerable tablet here, And all to every coming year Its patriot record show.

A hundred years the work has stood, And here to-day we stand To dedicate anew a tree In memory of the brave and free, And to the noble cause to see Bloom freshly in our land.

An English Oak may Heaven fulfill This happy scene of good will, And may the tree of liberty stand here, As a memorial to the brave and free, And to the noble cause to see Bloom freshly in our land.

Our dear New England earth this tree of Old England liberty We to thy care consign, And may the tree of liberty stand here, As a memorial to the brave and free, And to the noble cause to see Bloom freshly in our land.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TIVERTON.

At the Democratic Caucus held in the town hall Friday evening George L. Church was nominated for senator and Pleg D. Humphrey representative. Delegates nominated to attend the state convention to be held March 14 were William J. Hightman, Samuel B. Horton, James C. Wordell, George L. Church